

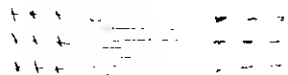
# OSNARINHO KONTCEPTUAL

## \*Definições

→ Corrente e intensidade: **I**: quantidade de carga elétrica que passa por uma unidade de tempo. [Carga deslocada por s]

**A** - ampères novo  $\rightarrow A, mA, \mu A, nA, \dots$   
 $10^3 \quad 10^6 \quad 10^9$

→ Potencial elétrico e tensão: **V (V)**: energia elétrica que é transferida para uma carga positiva unitária, sob condições de equilíbrio.



**V** - volts novo  $\rightarrow mV, \mu V, \dots$

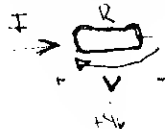
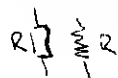
→ Potência: **P** é a energia transferida por unidade de tempo. [Potência elétrica]

**W** - watt novo

$$P = V \cdot I$$

## OSAG, ASAK

→ Resistência: oposição à passagem da corrente elétrica. **R** - Ohm novo



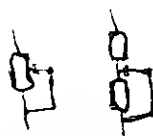
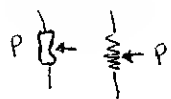
- Testar a corrente elétrica
- Testar a tensão elétrica
- Testar a potência elétrica

Ohm's law  $\rightarrow \boxed{V = R \cdot I}$

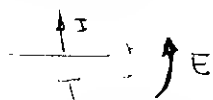
$$P = V \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

\* Potência é a taxa de transferência de energia.

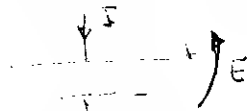
→ Potência elétrica: energia elétrica por unidade de tempo.



→ Baterias: dispositivos que armazenam energia elétrica.



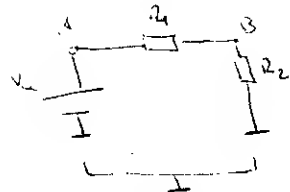
energia é transferida para o circuito através da diferença de potencial.



energia é transferida para o circuito através da diferença de potencial.

## ELABORAÇÃO DE CIRCUITOS

→ Regra: 1 e 2 (ou 1 e 2)



→ ponto de partida para a análise de circuitos, testando a tensão e a corrente.

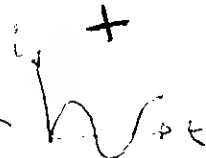
- Diferença de potencial é a diferença de energia por unidade de carga.

- "tensão" e "potência" elétricas, pontos de partida para a análise de circuitos.

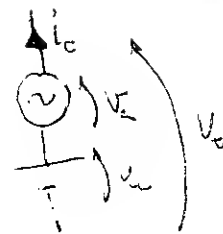
- Original where.
- Original alternative.



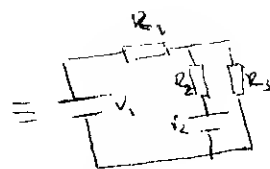
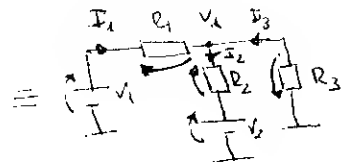
Escepi nome



eight after noon



$V_1 = +15V$   
 $R_1 = 3\Omega$   
 $R_2 = 2\Omega$   
 $R_3 = 3\Omega$   
 $V_2 = 4V$



$\rightarrow$  Kerkhoff'sche Kuranten legen  $\rightarrow$  Aktivität einem Kapazit zufließen etc. ablesen dieser Konstante  
(Ker)

$$I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

- Kollagen- und Elastinlegen → Iridoplastik, Kollagen, Elastin

Konstanten neutralen katalytischen Wirkung zeigen  
keine katalytische Aktivität. Sie besitzen ein  
differenzielles katalytisches Verhalten.

$$V_1 - R_1 I_1 - R_2 I_2 - V_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 - R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 = 0$$

$$V_2 + R_2 I_2 + R_3 V_2 = 0$$

B: baire en ditz: behar,  
 ma: eta etxe-erakundeak  
 hiru behar baitira ditzugun  
 enerey:ak eskatute: di, ditz

$$I_1 = 3A$$

$$I_2 = 1 \text{ A}$$

$I_3 = -2A$  ? Hietan neliä  
berähtä no intra  
k. traton dnu.

$$I_1 + I_3 = I_2$$

$$15 - 3I_1 - 2I_2 - 4 = 0$$

$$15 - 3F_1 + 3F_3 = 0$$

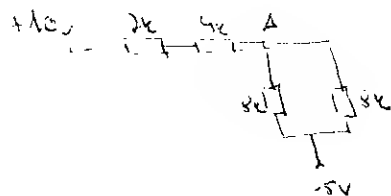
$$V_A = R_2 I_2 + V_2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 4 = 6V$$

$$V_A = -R_1 I_1 + V_1 = -3.3 + 15 = 6V$$

$$V_1 = -R_3 I_3 = -3 \cdot -2 = 6V$$

Testis pubert.

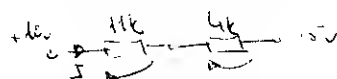
Emeritus bedines een beter  
van de mijn dith'eren. Bestela  
Kalkbunx haer te dore.



$$V_A = 45 + (-5) = 40$$

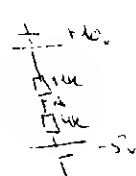
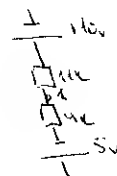
$$V_A = 115 + 140 = 255$$

V.2



$$10 \quad 11I - 4I - (-5) = 0$$

15:153 5:11A



$$\frac{V}{R_{eq}} = m \Delta$$

→ Isolierung

→ Exkurs

→ Entzündung

Aspekty biologiczne i ekologiczne:  $0 < r < \infty$ ,  $0 < K < \infty$

temperatura coeficiente positiva etc. T 10 16

Ensemble

Kob  $\rightarrow$  Platin etc. unter der Luftpumpe oxidieren.

C<sub>6</sub>-atomen werden  $\rightarrow$  24 p-orbitale  
 $\rightarrow$  24 elektronen  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4 \end{array} \right.$

Antarktika: generasi elektronik dan komputer ind. telah tersebar di  
Barat, namun teknologi industri elektronik belum. Banyak energi yang  
tidak dimanfaatkan dan es kutub.

Kubie elektrici isker betet eging: den atome kato: hake bet selektionen barto. Mo: v diele elek  
elektron: kato: hake: hende: de.

Apa yang harus kita lakukan bila materi pelajaran sudah kita kuasai?

Atom neutro betekent elektrisch gebalanceerd, het positieve bijkomende de.

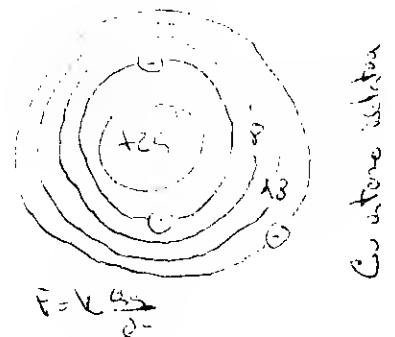
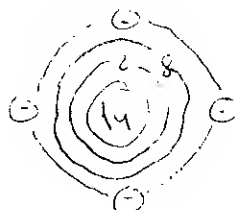
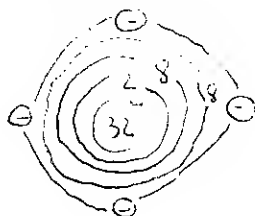
Stroms neutralisiert elektr. mit Verteilern, ist jedoch beibehalten.

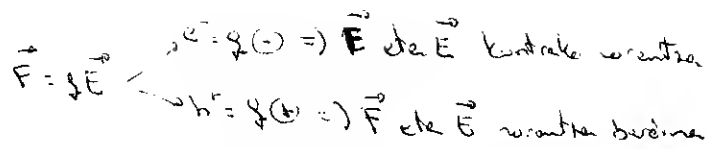
Endeavour

Erdoberflächenpotentialen (u) der Bariumatomisolatbatterien elektronische Konzepte  
orbitalen Gebieten existieren die elektronisch generieren die stikula dikes Biseren hat  
gerundete und die Generieren elektronischen da, bei der Funktion erzeugen.

We have 32 p. to  
1/2 ch. 10.

Si  $\begin{cases} 14 \text{ proto} \\ 14 \text{ elettroni} \end{cases}$





Erreger bspw. durch Wasser übertragen.

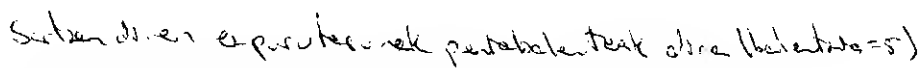
Elektronit ovat elektronien varauksella varustettuja hiukkasia, jotka sähköisesti vuorovaikuttavat toistensa kanssa.

Endogene export de exportsector

Alano desberdetur, arotat, gero bertikulu entseale puz. Erdiazale puzari erpurtasunak jario  
leitzile dago. Hec ginez, zanko. basun elektrikoa gchito eginda, karrantea erretago  
puzu daiteke, baina Erpurtasunak sartzean dopaketa detharria.

Espetasyon web site b' niteke enjineerak ekspone di ligu.

- N. notak, & diperakak



Kupferkto gebt elektr. best. gesehen sein, also d. d. d.

Antenne wie Antennen unter der experimentell

Fabrikatörleik sauntokasana kontrole dirike beres.

Geometrische ugrauk  $\rightarrow$  dyketonen wegen sortuak  $\rightarrow$  e' usteak  
u' usteak  $\rightarrow$  bawenegenen e' g' usteak  $\rightarrow$  h' usteak

Exposition enlève à la fois, et une enlève à la fois.

→ P molecule adsorbent

Selatan dari e, pada urutan ke-10 dari (a) ke (s)

Aluminium als guttes die exp. - basen abtoben.

Ergebnisse werden heute bereits eingetrag.

Hohlraum mit unabh. d. Kristalleit. als ein unipol. bauteil.

Gravitationsfeld verändert  $\rightarrow$  Doppelsternsystemen seitlich  $\rightarrow$  Lichtweg




un. client  $\rightarrow$  browser engine software  $\rightarrow$  e-mail

Gerakan seketan dan berseketan

Elektronen fallen von hohen Energien  
herab, so werden ionisiert,  
etwa 10<sup>10</sup>.

- Amorphische Kristallite: keine elektronen weichen d.h. kein Konstante. Metalleben, ediblen, anorganischen  
sichtbare da. Ordnung haben sie sichtbar da. Ohn an langwelliger Wellenlänge sichtbar.

DISCO ARTEFACTUAL

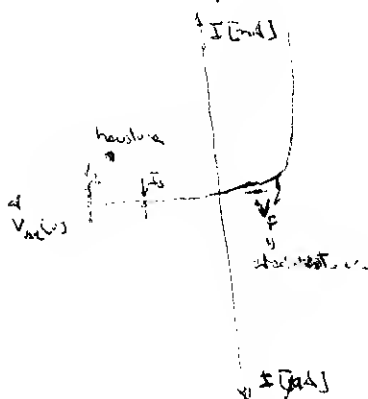
1.   $\equiv$    $\equiv$    
 → Kurzschluss  
 → erob. positiv sein

$$I = I_s (e^{\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T}} - 1)$$

$T \rightarrow$  suhu,  $T$  = temperatur kelvin etc.

$$\frac{V_T}{2} = \frac{8.62 \times 10^{-5} \cdot 300}{1} = 0.0258 \text{ V}$$

$$I = I_s \left( e^{\frac{V_{\text{max}}}{V_{\text{TSO}}}} - 1 \right)$$



$$V_{se} > 0 \Rightarrow I = I_0 e^{\frac{V_{se}}{V_T}} \quad \text{ruken pile naturk}$$

$$V_{in} < 0 \Rightarrow I = I_s \left( e^{\frac{-qV_{in}}{kT}} - 1 \right) \approx -I_s \quad \text{als ideale p-n-Diode}$$

$V/5$  (tensi/korante) ehangarritzen aldaketa tenperatura-erako

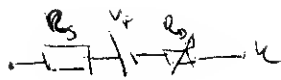
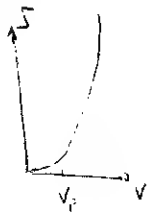
$$I - I_1 \left( e^{\frac{V_{be}}{V_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$T \uparrow \Rightarrow J_2 \uparrow \Rightarrow J \uparrow$

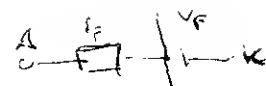
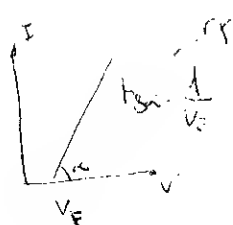
$$\frac{1}{T_{eff}} = \frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_{eff}} = \frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{eff} = \frac{T_1 T_2}{T_1 + T_2}$$
 Nutzen polartechnik

b/

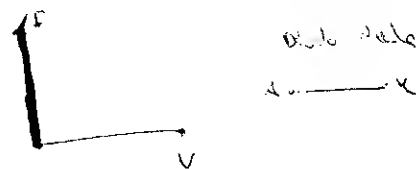
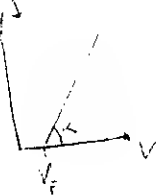


c/



Konstante  $I_F$  wegen der  $V_F$  gegenüber der  $V_R$  bleibende Wertigkeit an.

d/

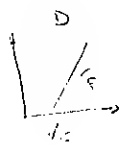
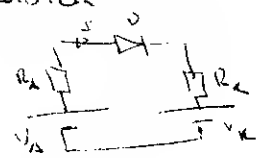


e/

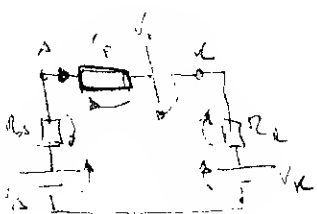


Dioden in planaren Schaltungen

1. Aufgabe



Speziell Diode wenn planare Schaltung ist, dann ist die Diode in der Schaltung



$$V_A \cdot R_A \cdot I - I_F \cdot I - V_F - R_F \cdot I - V_K = 0$$

$$I = \frac{V_A - (V_K + V_F)}{R_F + R_A + R_K}$$

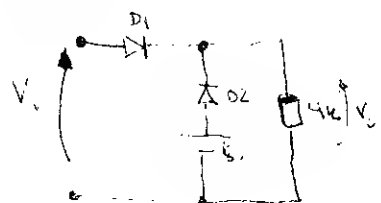


Konstante  $I_F$   $\Rightarrow$  DZP  $\Rightarrow I > 0 \Rightarrow V_A > V_K + V_F$

DAP  $\Rightarrow I \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_A \leq V_K + V_F$

! Planare Schaltung, dann ist die Diode in der Schaltung

2. Aufgabe

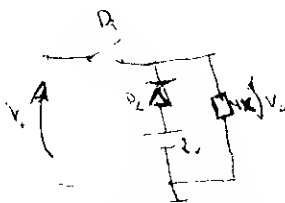
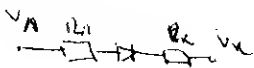


$$D_1, D_2 \begin{cases} V_F = 0.7V \\ I_F = 10.2 - 0.4V \end{cases}$$

$$V_0 = f(V_i)?$$

$$V_i < 4.5 \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ AP}, D_2 \text{ AP}$$

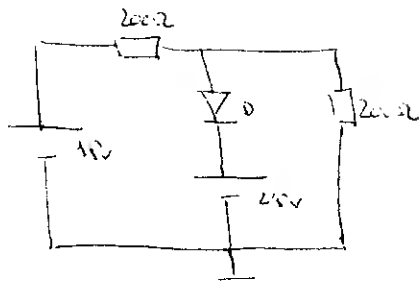
$$V_i > 4.5 \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ AP}, D_2 \text{ AP}$$



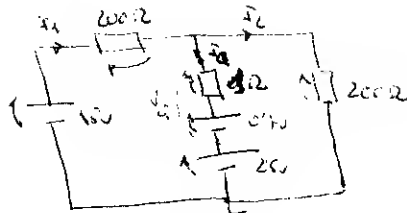
$$8 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 4.5 - 4.5 = 0$$

$$I = \frac{8 \cdot 10^{-4}}{4.5 \cdot 10^{-4}} \Rightarrow V_0 = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 32V$$

! VP Aktivator gegeben, dann ist die Diode in der Schaltung



$D[V_D, I_D]$ ?

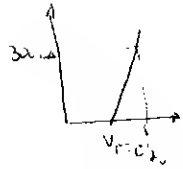


Superstör DBP

$$I_D = 42.6 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_D = I_D R + V_F = 0.74 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= I_2 + I_D \\ 10 \text{ V} + 0.74 \text{ V} + 1 \Omega \cdot 200 I_1 - 15 \text{ V} &= 0 \\ 10 \text{ V} + 0.74 \text{ V} + 1 \Omega \cdot 200 I_2 &= 0 \\ 1 \Omega \cdot 200 I_1 + 20 \text{ V} + 200 I_2 &= 15 \text{ V} \\ 2.2 \text{ V} + 1 \Omega \cdot 200 I_2 &= 0 \\ 100 I_1 + 200 I_2 - 15.66 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$V_F = \frac{1 \cdot 0.74}{0.35} = 1.2 \cdot 0.74 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + I_D$$

$$15 \cdot 200 I_1 - I_D - 0.74 - 2.8 \text{ V} = 0$$

$$15 \cdot 200 I_1 - 200 I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{200} I_1 = I_2$$

$$15 \cdot 200 I_1 - I_D - 3.2 \text{ V} = 0$$

$$15 \cdot 200 I_1 = I_D$$

$$I_2 = I_1 - I_D$$

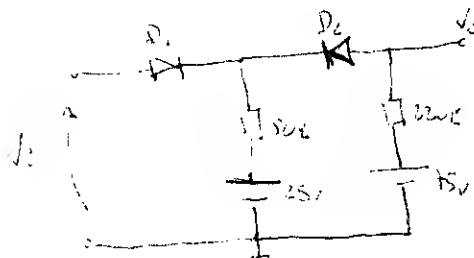
$$I_1 - I_D = \frac{15}{200} I_1$$

$$2 I_1 = \frac{15}{200} + I_D \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{15}{400} + \frac{I_D}{2}$$

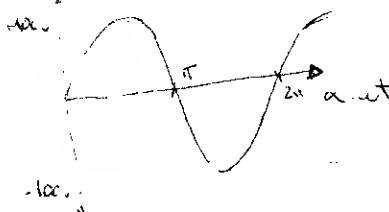
$$V_D = 1 \Omega \cdot 42.6 \text{ mA} + 0.74 = 0.74 \text{ V}$$

$$15 - 100 \left( \frac{15}{400} + \frac{I_D}{2} \right) - I_D - 1.18 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{2} - 100 I_D = I_D$$

$$\Rightarrow I_D = \frac{4.3}{101} = 42.6 \text{ mA}$$



$D_1, D_2$  ideal

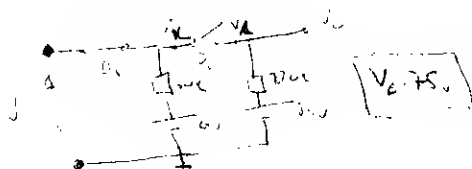


$$V_1 = 100 \sin \omega t$$

$$V_1 = f(\omega t)$$

$$V_2 = f(\omega t)$$

$$V_1 > 0 \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ ON}, D_2 \text{ OFF}$$



75V eva er gartete sein er daz er daz  
1. kation kation kation kation kation  
er er er er er er er er er er er  
V1. kation kation kation kation kation  
V1. kation kation kation kation kation  
V1. kation kation kation kation kation

$$D_1 \text{ ON} \Rightarrow D_2 \text{ OFF} \Rightarrow I_{D2} = 0$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_1 - 25}{50} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 25 \leq V_1$$

Bleibt  $D_2$  OFF für immer

$$D_2 \text{ OFF} \Rightarrow D_2 \text{ ON} \Rightarrow [V_2 > 75] \Rightarrow [V_2 < 75]$$

$$V_2 > V_1 + V_1 \Rightarrow 75 > V_2 \Rightarrow [V_2 < 75]$$

Bleibt er kation kation kation kation kation  
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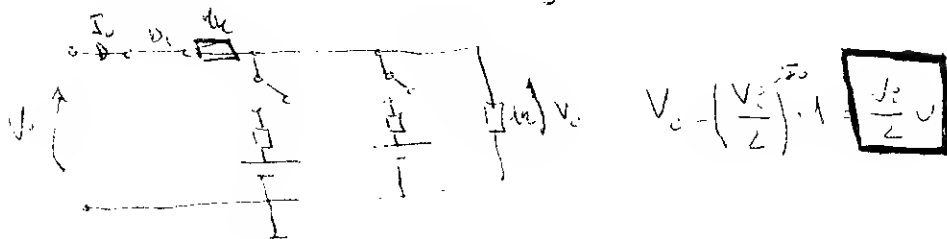
EA: 5-15

?  $V_i > 0.5V$   $\Rightarrow D_1 ON, D_2 ON, D_3 OFF$

$D_2 ON \Rightarrow D_2 OFF \Rightarrow I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{12 - V_o}{21} \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_o \geq 12V$

$D_3 OFF \Rightarrow D_3 ON \Rightarrow V_A > V_K + V_F \Rightarrow V_o > 12 + 0 \Rightarrow \frac{10V + 6}{21} > 12 \Rightarrow V_o > 24.6V$

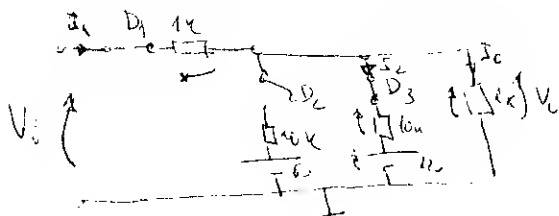
?  $V_i > 12V \Rightarrow D_1 ON, D_2 OFF, D_3 OFF$



$$V_o = \left( \frac{V_i}{2} \right) \cdot 1 = \frac{V_i}{2} V$$

$V_i > V_o \Rightarrow D_3 OFF \Rightarrow D_3 ON$

$D_3 OFF \Rightarrow D_3 ON \Rightarrow V_A > V_K + V_F \Rightarrow V_o > 12 + 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_i}{2} > 12 \Rightarrow V_i > 24V$

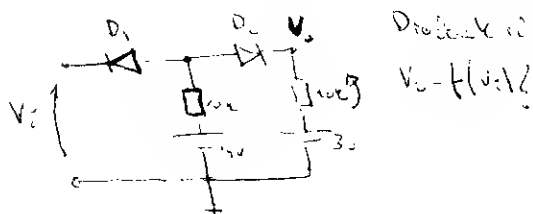
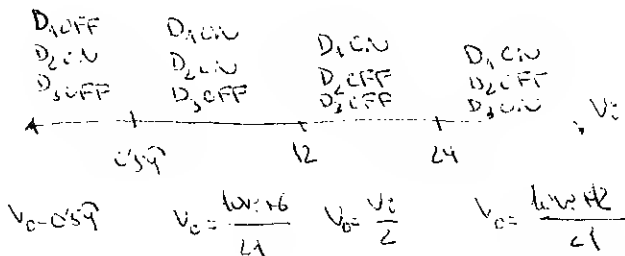


$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= I_2 + I_o \\ V_i - 12I_1 - 12I_o &= 0 \\ V_i - 12I_1 - 12I_2 - 12 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$D_1 ON$   
 $D_2 OFF$   
 $D_3 ON$

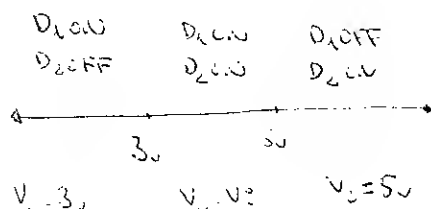
$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \frac{10V - 12}{21} \\ I_2 &= \frac{V_i - 24}{21} \\ I_o &= \frac{10V - 12}{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_o = \frac{10V + 12}{21}$$



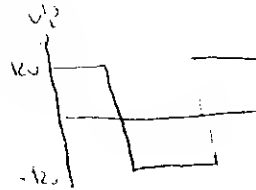
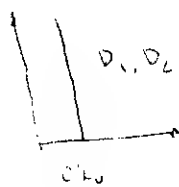
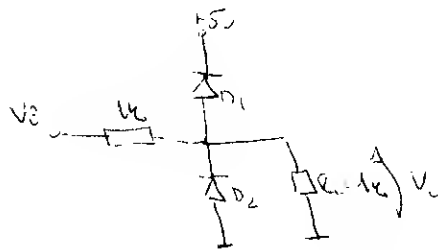
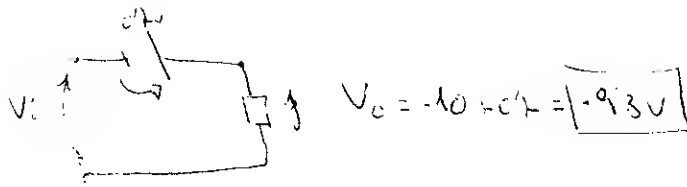
Diodek 2.1.6k  $V_o = f(V_i)$

Etrem zıttaki bir kısımda da parçaları v.11 ete  $V_i$  11





$V_i = -10V$   $D_1 ON$ ,  $D_2 K$ ,  $D_3 K$  → Bestimmungsgesetz



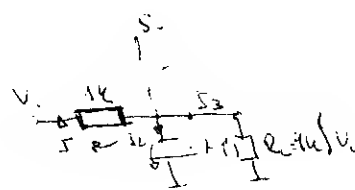
$V_c = f(V_i)?$

$V_i = 12$   $D_1 ON$ ,  $D_2 OFF$



$12 - 1.5 - 5.5 = 0$   
 $12 - 1.5 = 6$   
 $V_c = 6V$

$V_i = -12V$   $D_1 OFF$ ,  $D_2 ON$



$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$

$V_i - 1.5 - 5.5 = 0$ ,  $I_2 = V_i / R_2$

$V_i + 0.7 = 0$

$V_i \cdot I_3 = V_i + 0.7$ ;  $I_3 = -0.7$

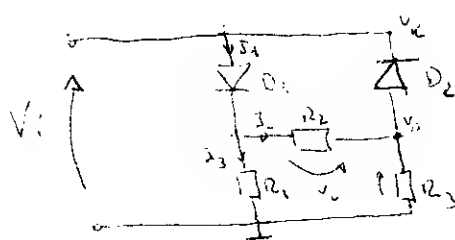
$V_c = 0.7V$

$I_1 = I_2 + I_3$

$V_i - 1.5 - 5.5 = 0$ ;  $V_i \cdot I_3 = I_1$

$V_i - 1.5 - 0.7 - 5 = 0$ ;  $I_1 = V_i / 5$

$V_c = 5.7V$



$D_1, D_2$  ideal

$V_c = f(V_i)?$

$D_1 ON$   $D_2 OFF$   $D_1 OFF$   $D_2 ON$   
 $V_c = R_2 \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2}$   $V_c = -R_2 \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2}$

$V_i > 0 \Rightarrow D_1 ON$ ,  $D_2 OFF$

$V_i < 0 \Rightarrow D_1 OFF$ ,  $D_2 ON$

$D_1 ON \Rightarrow D_1 OFF \Rightarrow I_1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_i \leq 0$

$D_2 OFF \Rightarrow D_2 ON \Rightarrow V_i \geq V_c + V_F \Rightarrow R_3 I_1 \leq V_i \Rightarrow \frac{R_3 V_i}{R_1 + R_3} \geq V_i \Rightarrow$  wenn die Bedingung nicht erfüllt ist, dann keine Lösung

$V_i > 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{V_i}{R_1}$

$V_c = V_i + R_2 I_1 + R_3 I_1$

$I_1 = \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$

$V_c = -R_2 \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$

$V_i < 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 0$

$V_c = V_i + R_2 I_2 + R_3 I_2$

$I_2 = \frac{V_i}{R_2 + R_3}$

$V_c = R_2 \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$



$V_c$  alterniert zwischen  
 0 und  $-R_2 \cdot \frac{V_i}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$   
 wenn  $V_i$  zwischen 0 und  $-V_F$  variiert.

$$V_{LQ} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_L d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} V_0 \sin \alpha d\alpha + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 0 d\alpha \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 380\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{380\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \cdot [-\cos \alpha]_0^{\pi} = \frac{380\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} \cdot [\cos 0 - (-\cos \pi)] = \frac{380\sqrt{2}}{2\pi} (\cos 0 - \cos \pi)$$

$$= \frac{380\sqrt{2}}{\pi} = \boxed{171 \text{ V} = V_{LQ}}$$

$$V_{LC} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} V_L^2 d\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\pi} V_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 0^2 d\alpha \right]}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{V_0^2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \right]_0^{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{V_0^2}{4\pi} (\pi - 0)} = \frac{V_0}{2} = \frac{380\sqrt{2}}{2} = \boxed{268 \text{ V} = V_{LC}}$$

$$I_{LQ} = \frac{V_{LQ}}{R_L} = \boxed{171 \text{ A}}$$

$$I_{LC} = \frac{V_{LC}}{R_L} = \boxed{268 \text{ A}}$$

Hier parameter berechnen. dituga kontutan dioda an katode.  $I_{OQ}$ ,  $I_{OC}$ ,  $P_{IV}$ .

$I_{OQ}$  = direkt pasatikan den batter bestek korekta, kas korekta  $I_{OQ} = I_{LQ} = 171 \text{ A}^*$

$I_{OC}$  = direkt pasatikan den korekta neutra, kas korekta  $I_{OC} = 38\sqrt{2} \text{ A}^*$

$P_{IV}$  = direkt blokade diodean jawa beher den korekta,  $P_{IV} = 380\sqrt{2} = 537 \text{ V}^*$   
(maksimum)

SKN 20/12

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{FAV} = 25 \text{ A} \quad I_{FEM} = 100 \text{ A} \quad V_{ZEM} = 1200 \text{ V} \\ V_{FO} = 0.85 \text{ V} \quad r_F = 11 \text{ m}\Omega \quad T_{Jmax} = 180^\circ \text{C} \\ \theta_{JMS} = 10^\circ \text{C/W} \quad \theta_{JMC} = 2^\circ \text{C/W} \quad \theta_{JMS} = 1^\circ \text{C/W} \end{array} \right\}$$

Dengan model ini akan di dapat.  
Hier parameter kontutan beru dituga  
korekta eta diode bestek beher  
gintak kore dituga.

$$P_D = V_{FO} \cdot I_{OQ} + r_F \cdot I_{OC}^2 = 0.85 \cdot 171 + 11 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 268^2 = \boxed{22.5 \text{ W}}$$

$$T_J = P_D \cdot \theta_{JMS} + T_A \rightarrow 22.5 \cdot \frac{10^\circ \text{C}}{\text{W}} + 25^\circ \text{C} + 60^\circ \text{C} = \boxed{285^\circ \text{C}}$$

gintak korekta diodean beher

$T_J > T_J$  kan  
erak diodean beher  
duga, beher.

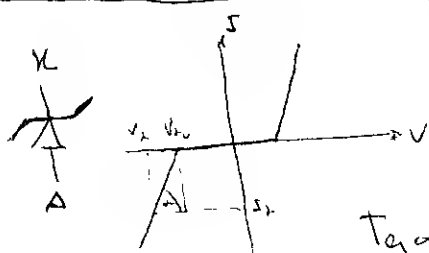
\*1. Segit korekta korekta korekta  $\Rightarrow I_{FAV} = I_{OC} \cdot 1.5 = 25.6 \text{ A} \approx \boxed{25 \text{ A}}$


\*2. Segit korekta korekta korekta  $\Rightarrow I_{FEM} = I_{OC} \cdot 1.5 = \boxed{80 \text{ A}}$


\*3. Segit korekta korekta korekta  $\Rightarrow V_{ZEM} = 1200 \text{ V} \cdot 2 = \boxed{1075 \text{ V}}$

terbisa faikokat egokkata maha beut buse, et daguener nerei didorik  
kerre berate, kiner palarimatutake diade nermal bat eab: lterding

IKURILA ETA AIRKUTU BALDOKIDUA



2. P.  $\Rightarrow$   or

A.P.  $\Rightarrow$  

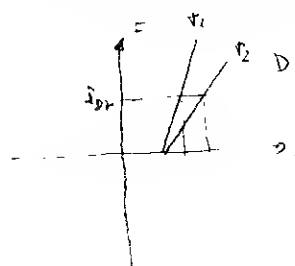
A  OFF

$$T_{g\alpha} = \frac{T_2 - 0}{V_2 V_{2.}}$$

↓

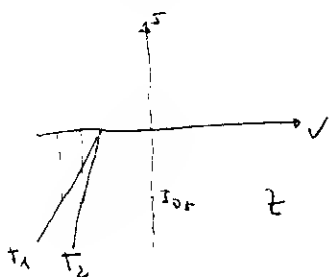
$$V_L \cdot V_{L0} = \frac{I_L}{t_{ga}} \cdot I_{L0} t_{ga} \Rightarrow V_L = V_{L0} + r_L I_L$$

## ZENER DIODES TEMPERATURESKE KOMPENSATION

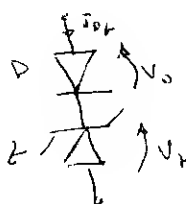


$$T_2 > T_1$$

$$\Gamma \uparrow = V_0 \uparrow$$



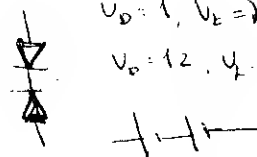
$$T \uparrow - V \downarrow$$



- ! Temperaturen anders gehalten  
da es nicht direkt herv. streikt,  
sondern fächern diese diode  
normal hat eher ferner abdecken

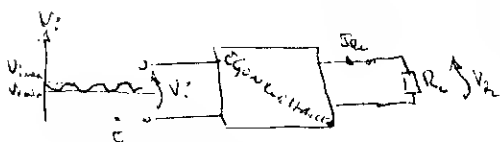
$$V_D = 1, V_E = 1$$

$$V_P = 12,4 \cdot 6'8$$

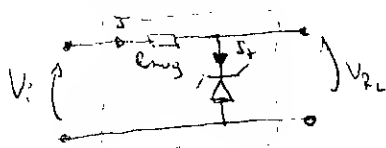


Askenen & Stigebekki, reiner  
eter terpestene abdu.

ÖSNARRINGE TSKKISTE EGOKKORTAILE BAFON DISKURNA



Tannin / Bald in der ~~hau~~ erinbestenke stige  
 Tannin



$V^0$   $V^1$   $V^2$   $V^3$   
 $V^4$   $V^5$   $V^6$   $V^7$   
 $V^8$   $V^9$   $V^{10}$   $V^{11}$   
 $V^{12}$   $V^{13}$   $V^{14}$   $V^{15}$   
 $V^{16}$   $V^{17}$   $V^{18}$   $V^{19}$   
 $V^{20}$   $V^{21}$   $V^{22}$   $V^{23}$   
 $V^{24}$   $V^{25}$   $V^{26}$   $V^{27}$   
 $V^{28}$   $V^{29}$   $V^{30}$   $V^{31}$

kinetic energy  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{\max} \\ V_{\min} \end{array} \right.$

Kontrollen über beherrschte beherrschte absehbare werden.

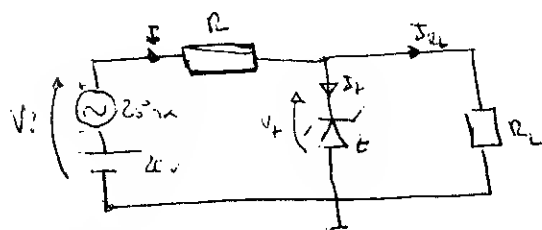


\* sterke konstante, nederlands bevestigde  
dus reuze en een beetje chaotisch.  
lezing en gelukke.

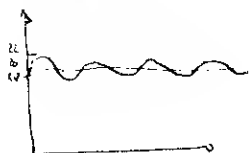
Superspannen bedingte Koeff.  $\Rightarrow$  Kompensationskoeffizient  $\Rightarrow V_A \leq V_{A1} + V_{A2}$   
 $V_A \leq V_{A1} + V_{A2}$

Superspannen bedingte Koeff.  $\Rightarrow$  Kompensationskoeffizient  $\Rightarrow I_{A1} > 0$

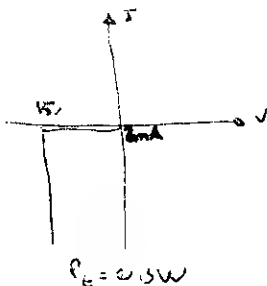
Superspannen bedingte Koeff.  $\Rightarrow$  Kompensationskoeffizient  $\Rightarrow I_{A2} > 0$



$V_1 = 20 + 25 \sin$



$V_{1max} = 20 + 25 = 45V$   
 $V_{1min} = 20 - 25 = -5V$



1. Kalkuliere  $R$ -ren bedingte etw. berechnen die Zener diode erregt,  $R$ -ren bedingte Transistoren.

$V_{Zmax} - V_{Zmin} = V_Z = 15V$

$I_{Zmin} = 0.002A = 2mA$

$P_Z = V_Z \cdot I_{Zmin} \Rightarrow I_{Zmin} = \frac{P_Z}{V_Z} = \frac{0.3W}{15V} = 0.02A = 20mA$

$R_{min} = \frac{V_{1max} - V_{Zmax}}{I_{Zmax} + I_{Lmin}} = \frac{45V - 15V}{20mA + 0} = 350\Omega$

~~$P_Z = V_Z \cdot I_Z$   
 $I_Z = \frac{V_Z}{R} = \frac{15V}{350\Omega} = 0.042857A$~~

$P_{Zmax} = R \cdot I_Z^2 = 350 \cdot \left( \frac{V_{1max} - V_Z}{R} \right)^2 = 350 \cdot \left( \frac{45 - 15}{350} \right)^2 = 0.14W$

2. Kalkuliere  $R$ -ren bedingte maximale erregung der Zener diode. Direkt erregung Kalkuliere durch  $R$  gegeben ist.

$R = 350\Omega = \frac{V_{1min} - V_Z}{I_{Zmin} + I_{Lmax}} = \frac{15V - 15V}{2mA + I_{Lmax}}$

~~$I_{Lmax} = \frac{V_{1max} - V_Z}{R} = \frac{45V - 15V}{350\Omega} = 0.0857A = 85.7mA$~~

$I_{Lmax} = \frac{15V - 15V}{350\Omega} = 0A$

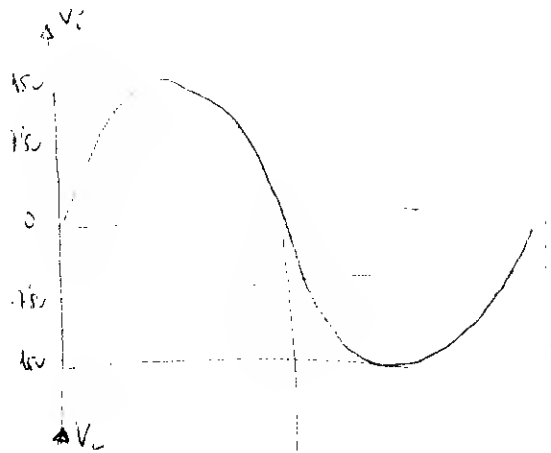
$R_{min} = \frac{V_Z}{I_{Zmin}} = \frac{15V}{0.02A} = 750\Omega$

3. Kalkuliere  $V_1$ -ren bedingte maximale,  $R = 350\Omega$  oder  $R_L = 1k\Omega$  di. erregung.

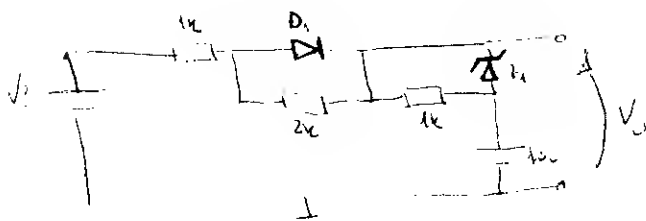
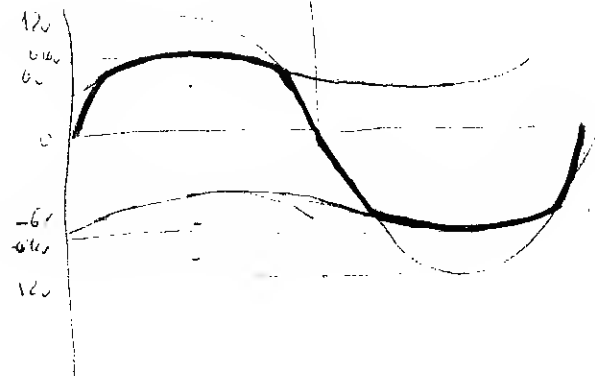
$R_{min}(I_{Zmin} + I_{Lmax}) + V_{Zmin} = V_{1min} \Rightarrow 350\Omega(2mA + 15mA) + 15V = 20.55V$

$R_{min}(I_{Zmax} + I_{Lmin}) + V_{Zmax} = V_{1max} \Rightarrow 350\Omega(20mA + 15mA) + 15V = 27.25V$

$I_{ZL} = \frac{V_Z}{R_L} = \frac{15V}{1k\Omega} = 15mA$



Testen erdenn die  
inere, testier-punkte  
between dages. Kestanten da  
demon

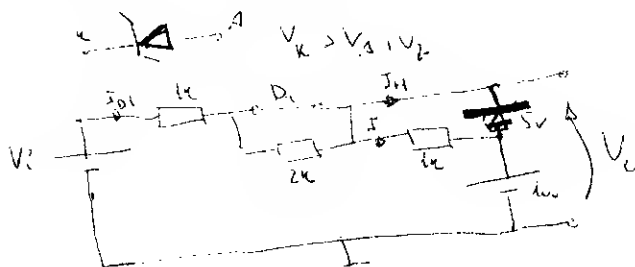


$D_1, D_2$  ideal

$$V_{H1} = 5V$$

$$V_o = f(V_i)?$$

$$V_i > 15V \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ ON } D_2 \text{ OFF}$$



$$V_o = 10 + 5 = 15V$$

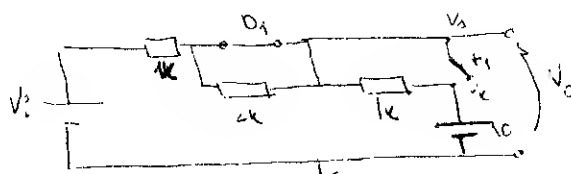
$$D_1 \text{ ON} \Rightarrow D_2 \text{ OFF} \Rightarrow I \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_i - I \cdot 1k - 15V \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_i \leq 15V$$

$$D_1 \text{ ON } D_2 \Rightarrow I_H \text{ OFF} \Rightarrow I_H \leq 0 \Rightarrow V_i \leq 20V$$

$$I_{D1} = I + I_H \Rightarrow I_H = I_{D1} - I \Rightarrow I_H = \frac{V_i - 15}{1} - \frac{5}{1} = V_i - 20$$

$$20V > V_i > 15V$$

$$D_1 \text{ ON } D_2 \text{ OFF}$$



$$V_o = V_i - I_{D1} = \frac{2V_i - V_i \cdot 1k}{2}$$

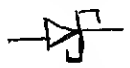
$$I_{D1} = \frac{V_i - 10}{2}$$

$$V_o = \frac{V_i + 10}{2}$$



## BESTE DIODE BATUK

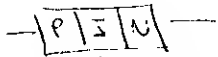
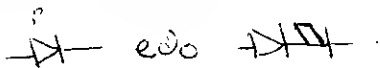
### SCHOTTKY DIODE



$$V_f \approx 0.25$$

Metal bat eta n motako erdikoale bater esatuta dave. Oso altuak dira a terta, ber da, oso altu puztaren dir esatela ex esatera. Haregatik, mantasun altuetan lan giteko prestatuta dave. Alari tentse bawu dte, guthi gora behei 0.25V. Abiadura handiko konmutazioan erabiltzen dire.  $f < 500\text{MHz}$  gora eta konmutatzen dte. Konmutazioa elektronikoa erabiltzen dire normalean, frekuentzia altuak dela eta.

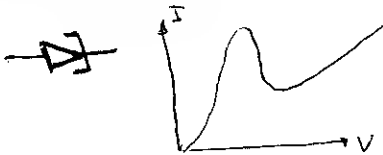
### PSN DIODEA



erretzioa dave  
guthi gora,  
guthi behei  
funtzioa dave

Mantasun altuko konmutazioan ere erabiltzen dire.  
 $f < 10\text{Hz}$ . Tentse altuak blokeatu dte.

### TUNEL DIODEA



Erresistentzia negatiboko zera da diode horien I/V grafikak. Mantasun altuko konmutazioan erabiltzen dire diode horiek. Mantasun altuko konmutazioa gora eta erabiltzen dire. Potentzia txikiak dire.

### DIODE LUMINISZENTEAK



Berean disipatu behar diren, energia disipatu a tte hovek. Funtzioa erabiltzen dire diode erabiltzen dire. Galtzen, erabiltzen, puztaren eta erabiltzen dire materialak erabiltzen dire haren fabrikazioa, erabiltzen a tte.

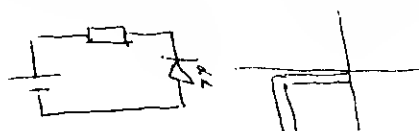
LED  $\Rightarrow$  LIGHT EMITTING, DIODE  $\Rightarrow$  espektro ikuskerre. Babilak bat hoveko erabiltzen dire. Alari tentse diode erabiltzen bawu puzte bat hoveko dire.

IRED  $\Rightarrow$  INFRARED EMITTING, DIODE  $\Rightarrow$  espektro erabiltzen. Alari tentse, erabiltzen.

### FOTO DIODEAK



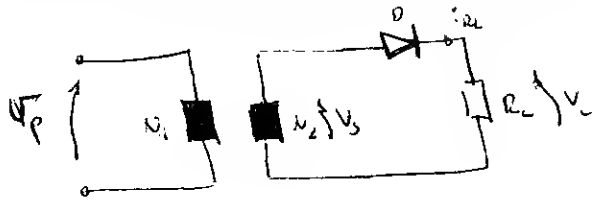
Sentitzaileak dira argiaren a tte. Alari tentse puztaren erabiltzen dire.



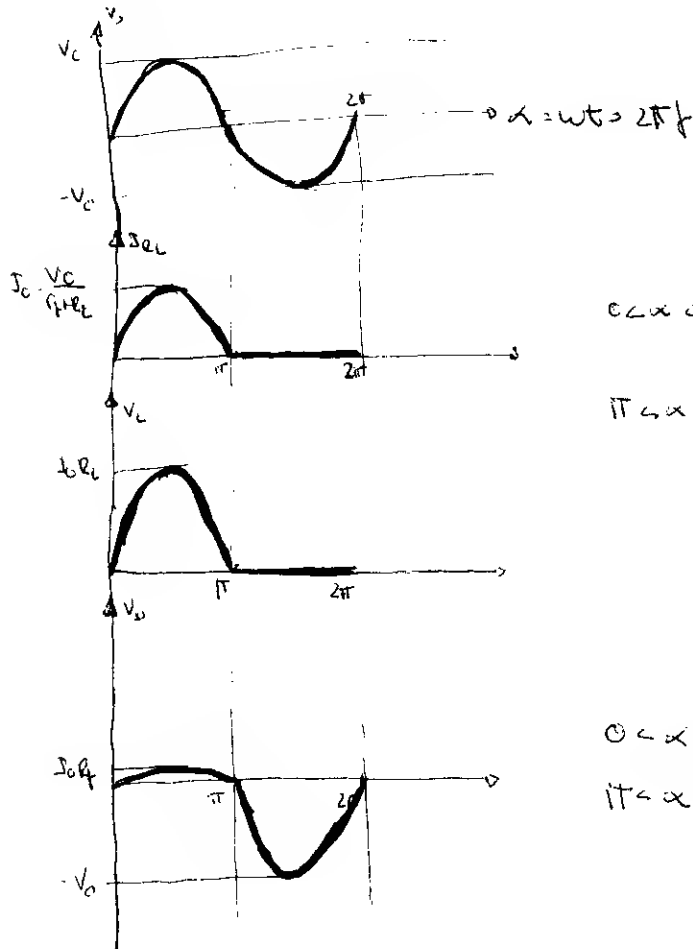
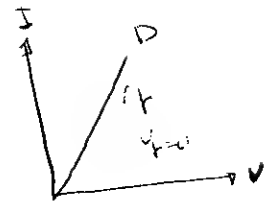
Tentse erabiltzen dire, guthi gora, guthi behei. Konmutazioa erabiltzen dire. Galtzen, erabiltzen, puztaren eta erabiltzen dire. Alari tentse, erabiltzen.

ARTER, ASLU MONOFASISKA

→ UHJIN - ERDJKC ARTER, ASLU MONOFASISKA

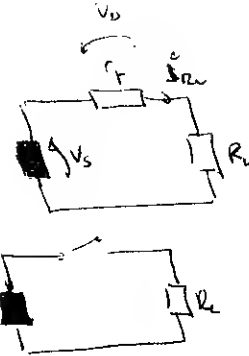


$$r = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_r}{V_s} = \frac{I_s}{I_p}$$



0 &lt; alpha &lt; pi → D ON ⇒

pi &lt; alpha &lt; 2pi → D OFF ⇒



$$I_{RL} = \frac{V_c \sin \alpha}{r + R_L} = I_m \sin \alpha$$

0 < alpha < pi → D ON ⇒  $V_D = r I_{RL} = r I_m \sin \alpha$ pi < alpha < 2pi → D OFF ⇒  $V_D = V_s$ 

$$I_{RL} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_{RL} d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} I_m \sin \alpha d\alpha = \frac{I_m}{\pi}$$

$$V_{Lc} = R_L \cdot I_{RL} = \frac{I_m}{\pi} R_L$$

$$P_{Lc} = V_{Lc} \cdot I_{RL} = \frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} R_L$$

$$I_{RL} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_{RL}^2 d\alpha} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} I_m^2 \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha} = \frac{I_m}{2}$$

$$V_{Lc} = R_L I_{RL} = \frac{I_m}{2} R_L$$

$$P_{Lc} = V_{Lc} I_{RL} = \frac{I_m^2}{4} R_L$$

! Harus ada intercept, karena  
kualitasnya, karena  
ada ada intercept

! Harus ada intercept, karena  
kualitasnya, karena  
ada ada intercept

$$P_s = V_s \cdot I_s = V_s \cdot I_{RL} = (r + R_L) I_{RL}^2 = \frac{I_m^2}{4} (r + R_L)$$

EFFICIENCY KALANGAN

$$\eta_L = \frac{P_{Lc}}{P_s} = \frac{\frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} R_L}{\frac{I_m^2}{4} (r + R_L)} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} = 0.4 \Rightarrow 40\%$$

ARTER, ASLU MONOFASISKA

$$\eta_c = \frac{P_{Lc}}{P_s} = \frac{\frac{I_m^2}{\pi^2} R_L}{\frac{I_m^2}{4} (r + R_L)} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{R_L}{r + R_L} < 0.4$$

FORMA - FAKTOR

$$F = \frac{I_{RL}}{I_m} = \frac{I_m/2}{I_m} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.57$$

UNDURA - MAJUD

$$r = \frac{I_m}{I_{RL}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \Rightarrow$$

! Harus ada intercept, karena  
kualitasnya, karena  
ada ada intercept

! Harus ada intercept, karena  
kualitasnya, karena  
ada ada intercept

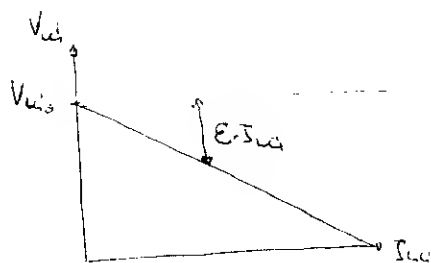


$$D_{ON} \Rightarrow V_L = V_0 - I_L \cdot r_f \Rightarrow V_{LQ} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi V_0 d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi r_f I_L d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi V_0 \sin \alpha d\alpha - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi r_f I_L \sin \alpha d\alpha =$$

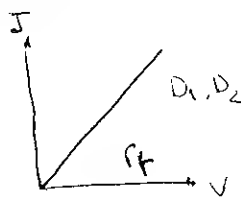
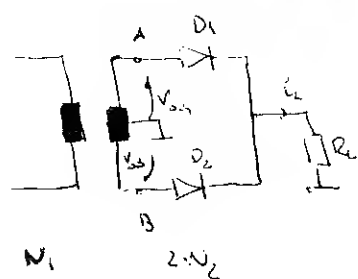
$$V_{LQ} = \frac{V_0}{\pi} - r_f I_{LQ} = V_{LQ0} - r_f I_{LQ} \Rightarrow \text{Ersetze: } V_{LQ} = V_{LQ0} - \frac{E_f I_{LQ}}{I_{LQ0}}$$

open, konstant positiver  
Erhalt, keine  
kritische Verluste

Anteil an der  
energetischen Verluste

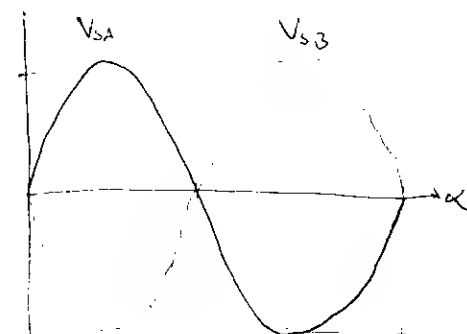
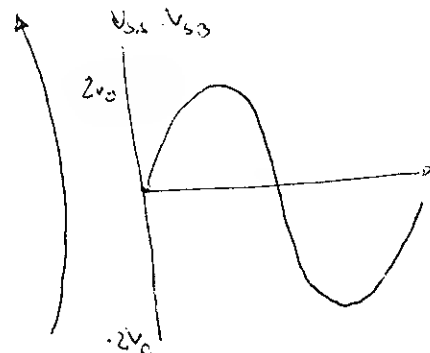
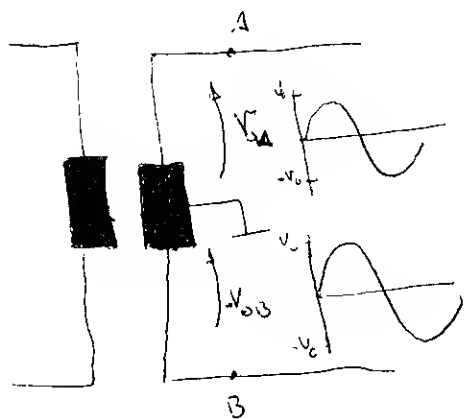


→ BITARTEKO HARGUVEDUN UNIN OXKO ARTETGATLWA



Beim ersten und zweiten Durchlauf, wenn die  
Leistungsfaktoren

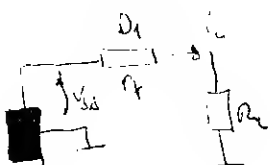
Beim ersten und zweiten Durchlauf, wenn die  
Leistungsfaktoren



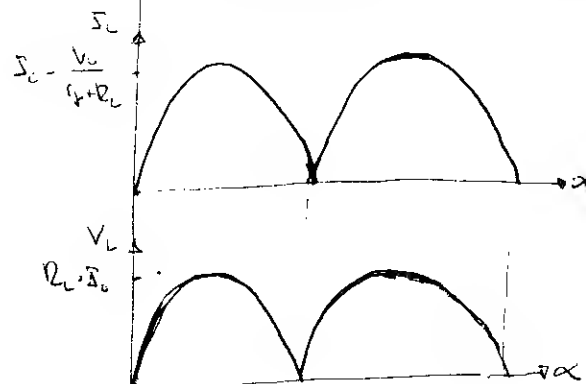
$$V_{S1} = V_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$V_{S3} = -V_0 \sin \alpha = V_0 \sin (\alpha - \pi)$$

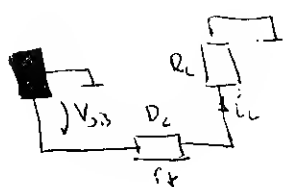
$$0 < \alpha < \pi \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ ON}, D_2 \text{ OFF}$$



$$I_L = \frac{V_{S1}}{r_f + R_L} = \frac{V_0 \sin \alpha}{r_f + R_L} = I_0 \sin \alpha$$



$$\pi < \alpha < 2\pi \Rightarrow D_1 \text{ OFF}, D_2 \text{ ON}$$

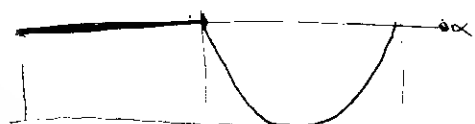


$$I_L = \frac{V_{S3}}{r_f + R_L} = \frac{-V_0 \sin \alpha}{r_f + R_L} = -I_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$I_L = I_0 \sin (\alpha - \pi)$$

Die Thyristoren  
sind in der  
Leistungsfaktoren

$$V_{D1} = V_{S1} - V_{S3} = 2V_0 \sin \alpha$$



# DS000AK

$$I_{D0} = I_c \cdot \frac{V_c}{r_F + R_L}$$

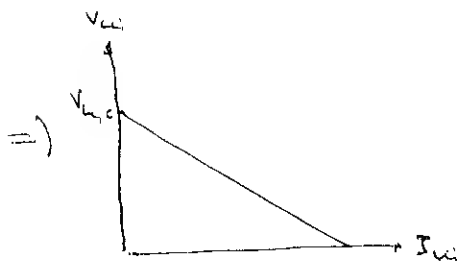
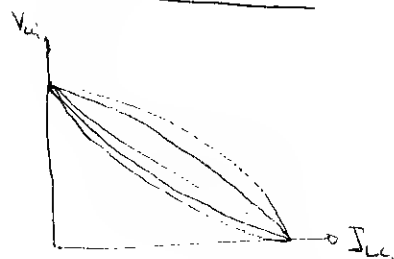
$$I_{D0} = \frac{I_c}{\pi}$$

$$I_{D0} = \frac{I_c}{2}$$

$$PSV = 2V_c$$

Wird x bis beste Leistung an der Stelle  
= Kerna-benutze ist für  
↑

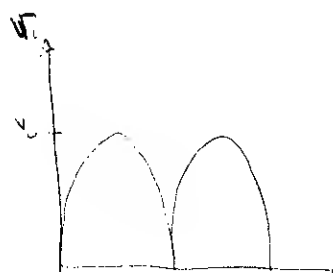
## ERREGULATIONS WERTE



$$V_L = V_{L0} - r_F I_L = \frac{2V_c}{\pi} - r_F I_L$$

Open, Kurzschluss endige  
kurvensteile, endige Werte  
zu Kurven steilen

$$V_{L0} \rightarrow \text{KURZSCHLUSSE} \Rightarrow I_L = 0$$



$$V_{L00} = \frac{2V_c}{\pi}$$

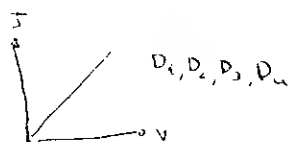
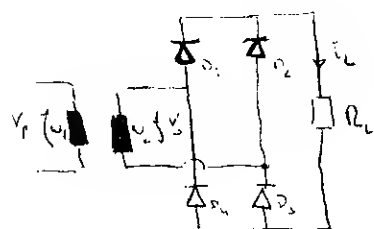
## ABSTANDSLEIT

Art der Gabe haben es zu vermeiden haben da um ein elektrisches Komponente, Batteriestelle potentiell  
konkret ein potentiell effizienter Betrieb ist. Um die zu vermeiden, Sekundärstrom,  
nukleonen eschweren elektrischen da, Batteriestelle konstante bestimme ein elektrisch position direkt.

## DESABSTANDSLEIT

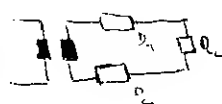
Transformator mit bitertete hängen behält, Markt, Transformator zu prüfen teile hat  
gesteigert zu Gewinn, dioden PIV Faktoren herabsetzen da.

## → FÜHRUNG ART DER GABE MONO FASZIKUL



$$0 < \alpha < \pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 \text{ ON} \\ D_2 \text{ OFF} \\ D_3 \text{ ON} \\ D_4 \text{ OFF} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi < \alpha < 2\pi \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 \text{ OFF} \\ D_2 \text{ ON} \\ D_3 \text{ OFF} \\ D_4 \text{ ON} \end{cases}$$



$$I_L = \frac{-V_s}{R_L + 2r_F} = \frac{-V_0 \sin \alpha}{R_L + 2r_F} = -I_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_s}{R_L + 2r_F} = \frac{V_0 \sin \alpha}{R_L + 2r_F} = I_0 \sin \alpha$$

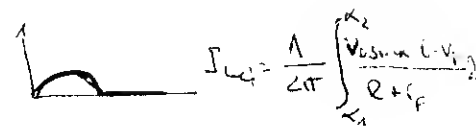
EA 5-037

$$I_{LC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} i_L d\alpha = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{V_0 \sin \alpha - E - 2V_F}{R + 2r_F} d\alpha = \frac{1}{\pi(R+2r_F)} \left[ \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} (V_0 \sin \alpha - (E+2V_F)) d\alpha \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(R+2r_F)} [V_0 (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) - (E+2V_F)(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)]$$

B.H. =)  $i_L = \frac{V_0 \sin \alpha - E - V_F}{R + r_F}$  ! Antike, litratika, elat hancur  
dibek-bek-bek watur dula  
kintu hantula.  $\alpha_1 = \frac{E+V_F}{V_0}$

U.E. =)  $i_L = \frac{V_0 \sin \alpha - E - V_F}{R + r_F}$  ! Batoline digu, bane kasu  
nerehan koranta uhin-e  
bayan bane et ola  
pawitan. Bane, et digu  
kintu hantula.  $\alpha_1 = \frac{E+V_F}{V_0}$



DISKUSI

$I_a = I_0$   
 $I_{DC} = \frac{I_{LC}}{2}$  ; U.E. =)  $I_{DC} = I_{LC}$   
 PIV = Arus rata tegangan rata gesedet kegi.  
 $\eta = \frac{P_b}{P_s} = \frac{E \cdot I_{LC}}{R I_{LC}^2 + E I_{LC} + 4r_F I_{DC}^2 + 4V_F I_{DC}}$

POTENSIAL BAKI AKRIS

$P_b = E \cdot I_{LC}$   
SEKUNDRERAK EMISI DUA POTENSIAL

$P_s = R I_{LC}^2 + E \cdot I_{LC} + 4r_F I_{DC}^2 + 4V_F I_{DC}$

! Bilek, kasu nanehan 4 belesan  
 2 jante kasu, ete uhin ektikan  
 1. Dene uhin, cikan belesan hant  
 nespieragudat dila.

ERASIPEN FAKTORA

! Lant dulaan digu kanten  
 pusele cuse ektike

$Q = \frac{2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)}{2\pi} = \frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{\pi}$

IRAGAZKIAK

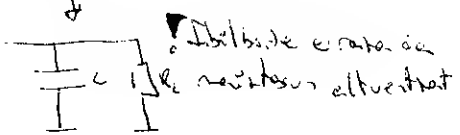
→ ANALISIS MATEMATIKA

U.E. =)  $i_L = \frac{I_0}{\pi} + \frac{I_0}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{2I_0}{3\pi} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{2I_0}{15\pi} \cos 4\alpha \dots$   
 U.O. =)  $i_L = \frac{2I_0}{\pi} + \frac{4I_0}{3\pi} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{4I_0}{15\pi} \cos 4\alpha \dots$

! Iragazkiaz nantun, bantuk pusehan  
 utiko dila ete bantuk bantuk

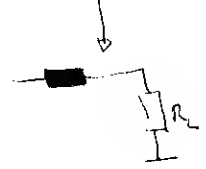
$\downarrow X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$   
 $\uparrow X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$

! Impedentzia



! Ibilbide erata da  
 nantun altuerat

! Erreneren, da kintu bantuk erata  
 bantuk cuse bantuk, ete nantun  
 da.



! Mantentimiek ko sentikorek  
 atren elementak bantuk dila.  
 Iragazkiaz erata dila  
 bantuk ete kintu bantuk.

$$\alpha = \alpha_2' \Rightarrow U_c = U_s = V_c \sin(\alpha - \pi) = V_c \sin \alpha_1 e^{-\frac{\alpha_2' - \alpha_1}{\omega R_c C}}$$

$$V_c = \frac{I_{w0} \cdot t_{d0}}{C} = \frac{I_{w0} (T/2)}{C} = \frac{I_{w0}}{4C}$$

condensatore  
media  $\rho = \frac{V_2}{V_{L1}} = \frac{V_1 / \sqrt{3}}{V_{L1}} = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{3} V_{L1}}$

! Behälter geben  
Behälter eine Formel  
heraus

Ukon-ardilkan, dektage dektara = T

$$\rightarrow \Gamma, \Delta$$

$$I_{D1} = \frac{I_{L1}}{2}$$

$$P_{IV} = V_a$$

$$I_{Dc} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{V_G}{R_c}\right)^2 + (V_G \omega_c)^2}$$

→ B.H.

$$I_{ac} = \frac{I_{Lc}}{2}$$

$$P_{IV} = 2V_0$$

$I_a$

→ U.E.

Doc. I

$$P_{IV} = 2V_0$$

$$\Gamma_{D_1} = \left| \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right|$$

→ KONDENTSAZIONE TRACAPPIATO CHIAVERONE

$$r = \frac{V_i}{2\sqrt{3}V_{L_{eq}}} = \frac{I_{L_{eq}}}{4\sqrt{3}C V_{L_{eq}}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}C R_L}$$

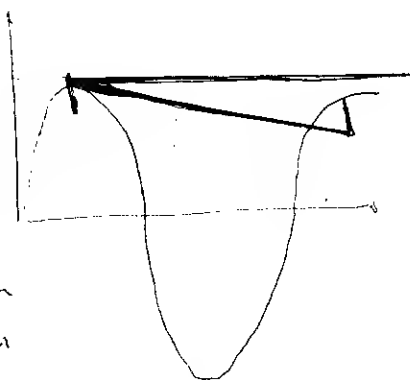
$$V_c = \frac{I_{LQ}}{2f_c}$$

$$R_L = \frac{V_{LQ}}{I_{LQ}}$$

! Fungsi mendeskripsikan objek,  
R<sub>1</sub> dan C adalah input behavior

$R_c \cdot c$  : Denbora  
konstantea

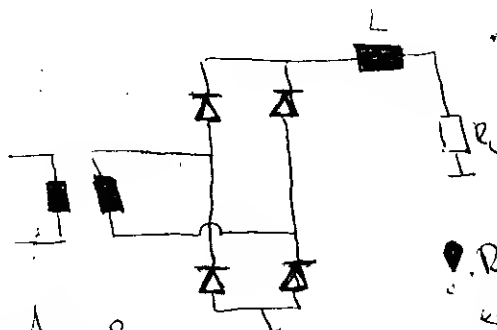
! Zentrat ete hardhëgjuar  
dendës konstante, cësar  
eta t'atëgjea shëgjea  
vëndës mësle.



→ BESTE SPRACHLICHE META BATHUK

WELSH JOURNAL

Koningsbreuk tekstboek  
gisteren gisteren  
heute koninkrijk.



$$r \approx \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{R_c}{\omega_L}$$

• R<sub>2</sub> birinchi k. neni saig'u ha  
k. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 83



EA-I-043

$$V_r = \frac{I_{LQ} \cdot t_{\phi}}{C} = \frac{I_{LQ} \cdot T}{C} = \frac{I_{LQ}}{fC}$$

$$\xi = \frac{V_r}{2\sqrt{3} V_{LQ}}$$

$$V_{LQ} = V_o - \frac{V_r}{2}$$

$$V_r = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \xi \cdot V_{LQ} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 0.01 \cdot 150 = 5.196 \approx 5.2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_o = V_{LQ} + \frac{V_r}{2} = 150 + \frac{5.2}{2} = 152.6 \text{ V}$$

$$C = \frac{I_{LQ}}{f V_r} = \frac{20 \cdot 10^{-3}}{50 \cdot 5.2} = 76.98 \mu\text{F}$$